

# The World's Five Year Struggle With the H

## June 28, 1914: Shot That Started War Fired; Archduke Francis Killed by Serbian

## June 28, 1919: Peace Treaty Signed at Versailles; Germany's "Tag" Comes to Pass

### Five Months Spent at Paris Drafting Treaty

The peace treaty of Versailles is the fruit of about five months of conferences in which delegations from thirty-two Allied countries and Germany participated. The five leading nations, the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan, were represented in the peace conferences at Paris by five delegates each, while the delegations of other nations and British dominions were composed of from one to three men.

The representatives of the United States were President Wilson, Secretary of State Robert Lansing, Henry White, formerly American Ambassador at Rome and Paris; Colonel Edward M. House and General Tasker H. Bliss.

Georges Clemenceau, Premier of France, was chairman of the peace conference. At first a Supreme Council, or council of ten, was organized so as to include two representatives each from Great Britain, France, the United States, Italy and Japan. Subsequently this council was divided into two parts—a council of four composed of President Wilson and Premiers Lloyd George, Clemenceau and Orlando, and a council of Foreign Ministers.

Convened Officially January 18. The conference of the Allied delegations convened officially on January 18 to draw up the terms to be submitted when completed to the German delegation. President Wilson had arrived in France on December 13 after visiting England, Italy and parts of France.

One of the first acts of the conference was to send a proposal to all Russian factions to meet on the Prince Islands in endeavor to impose the Russian internal situation, but this plan was rejected by the Russians. Various factions which were disputing over territory in different sections of Europe were rejected by the peace conference to discontinue their conflicts.

The first step toward the actual drafting of the treaty occurred on January 24, when the conference agreed to the plan for organization of a league of nations and a committee was appointed to draw up a covenant. By January 30 the conference had adopted the plan of governing colonies and backward nations through mandates issued to various nations, subject to the direction and approval of the league of nations.

League Covenant Completed. The covenant of the league of nations was completed on February 14. On the following day President Wilson left France for the United States. He returned to France, arriving there March 13, in the absence of the council of ten had continued its work, despite an attempt to assassinate Premier Clemenceau.

A report of the International Labor Legislation Commission was adopted April 11. Reparation demands to be made on Germany were approved April 14 and the Germans were invited on April 16 to send their delegation to Versailles to receive the treaty.

The peace conference next considered the treaty with Austria. The Italian delegation insisted upon obtaining control of the formerly Austrian city of Fiume, but on April 10 President Wilson gave out a statement that Fiume could not be given to Italy. On the next day Premier Orlando returned to Rome and for more than a week thereafter the Italian delegates were absent, but returned on May 7 in time to participate in the conference with the German delegates.

A revised covenant of the league of nations intended to conform in respect to the Monroe Doctrine to objection raised in America was adopted by the peace conference in April 18. Geneva was selected as the seat of the league. Shantung Disposed Of.

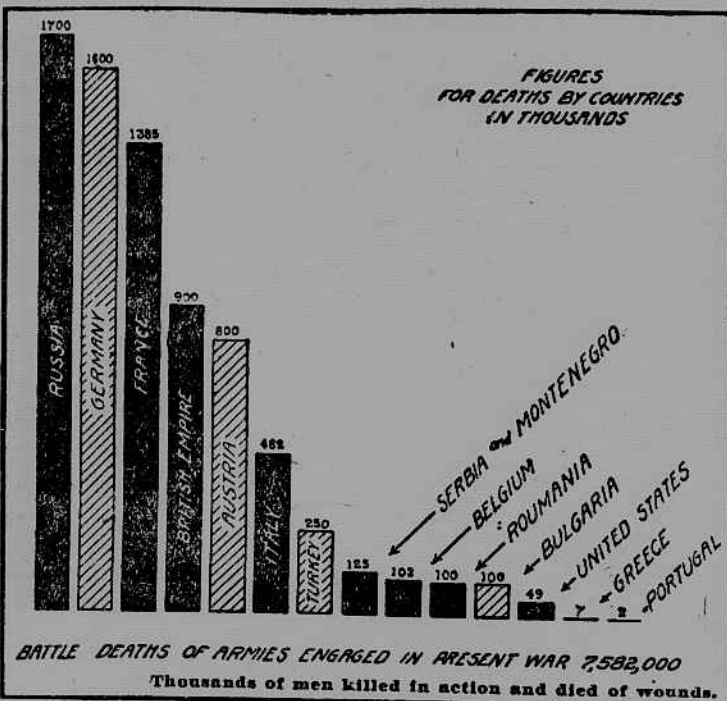
Shantung was disposed of on April 30 when the council agreed to turn it over to the Japanese on assurances that it would be given later to the Chinese.

The German peace plenipotentiaries, headed by Count Brockdorff-Rantzau, arrived in Versailles and presented their credentials to the Allied delegates on May 1.

The German reply to the first form of the peace treaty was presented to the Allied delegates on May 28, and this was followed by several German counter-proposals.

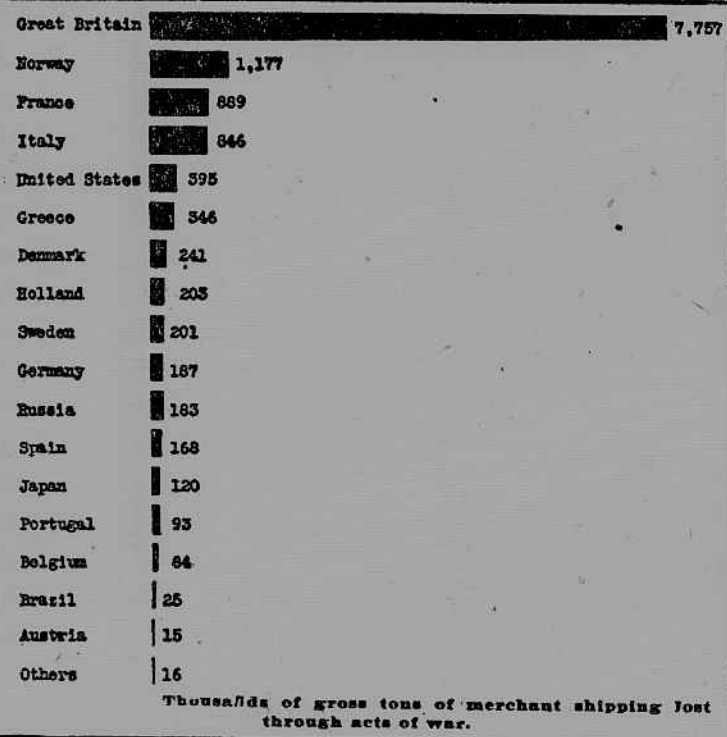
Meanwhile the Austrian delegates had arrived at St. Germain, and on June 2 the terms of the peace treaty with Austria as drawn by the Allies were submitted to them.

### The Cost in Lives



BATTLE DEATHS OF ARMIES ENGAGED IN PRESENT WAR 7,592,000  
Thousands of men killed in action and died of wounds.

### The Cost in Ships

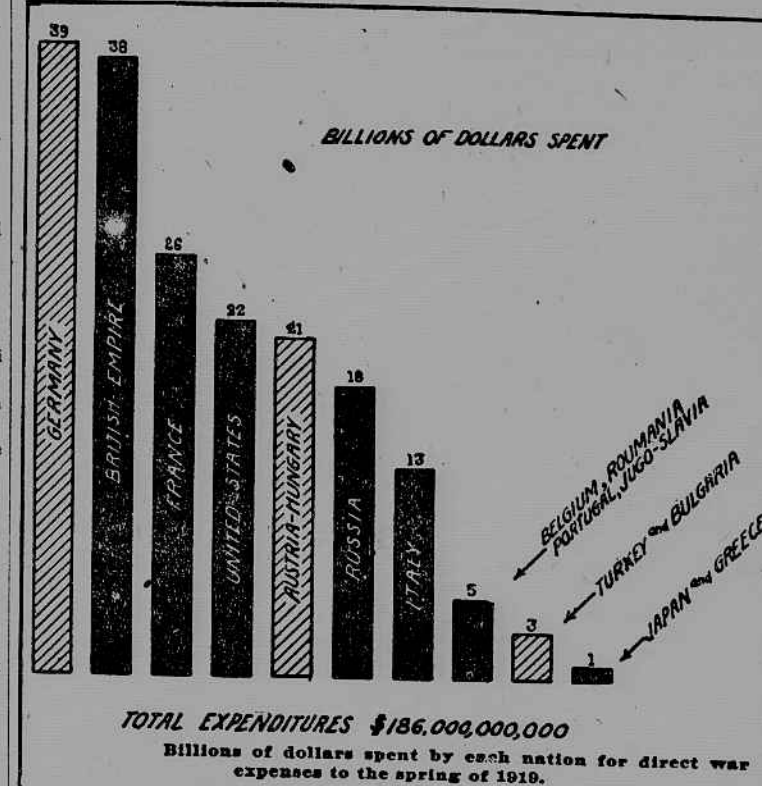


Thousands of gross tons of merchant shipping lost through acts of war.

### 50 Important Dates of the War

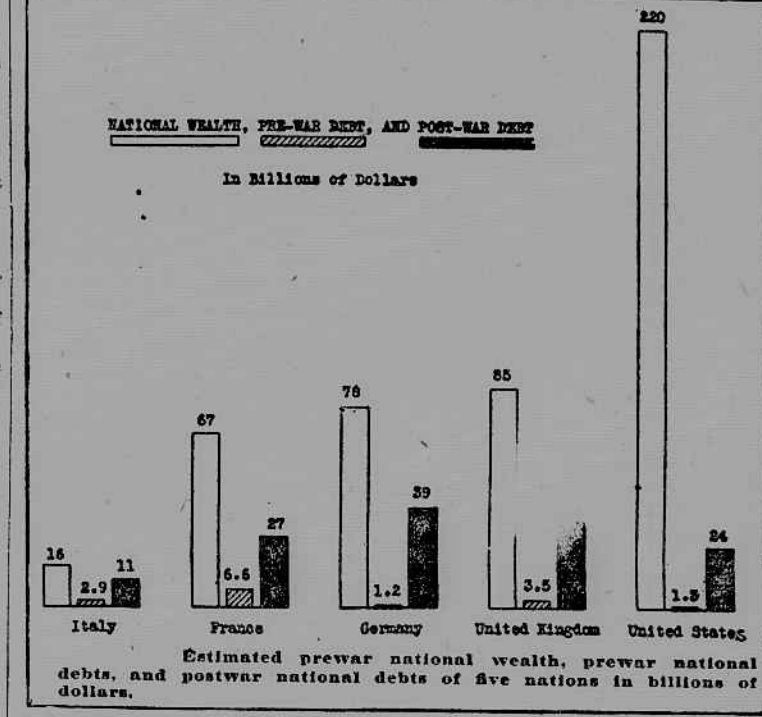
- 1914  
June 28—Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria and his wife murdered in Sarajevo.  
July 28—Austria declared war on Serbia.  
August 1—Germany declared war on Russia and invaded Luxembourg.  
August 3—Germany declared war on France.  
August 4—Germany invaded Belgium. Great Britain declared war on Germany. President Wilson proclaimed neutrality of the United States.  
August 21—Battle of Mons-Charleroi. Retreat to the Marne begins.  
August 28—British fleet defeated Germans off Heligoland.  
September 6—Battle of the Marne began, lasting five days. Germans started retreat to the Aisne.  
December 24—German airplanes made first raid on England.
- 1915  
February 4—Germany proclaimed submarine blockade of British Isles.  
February 19—Allied navies began attack on the Dardanelles and Gallipoli campaign, abandoned after ten months.  
April 17—British line held in Second Battle of Ypres, despite use of poison gas for first time in history of warfare.  
May 2—Russians beaten in the Battle of the Dunajec, the greatest of the war on the Eastern Front.  
May 7—Cunard liner Lusitania sunk by a German submarine, with 1,154 lives lost.  
May 23—Italy renounced Triple Alliance and declared war on Austria-Hungary.
- 1916  
February 21—Crown Prince began assault on Verdun, lasting five months. His losses heavy and gains small.  
May 31—British navy met Germans in battle of Jutland.  
July 1—Allies attacked in First Battle of the Somme, but failed to break German lines.
- 1917  
January 31—Germany announced beginning of unrestricted submarine warfare.  
February 3—United States severed diplomatic relations with Germany.  
March 11—Revolution in Russia began.  
March 17—German retreat to Hindenburg line began.  
April 6—United States declared war on Germany.  
May 15—Italian drive began on Isonzo front.  
June 26—First United States troops landed in France.  
October 24—Italians beaten in the Battle of Caporetto, being forced to retreat to the Piave.  
November 7—Bolsheviks overthrew Kerensky government.  
November 22—General Byng, using tanks for first time, routed Germans in Battle of Cambrai, but failed to hold advantage. First American troops engaged.  
December 7—United States declared war on Austria-Hungary.
- 1918  
March 3—Treaty of Brest-Litovsk signed.  
March 21—Germans began drive in Picardy on fifty-mile front. British front broken temporarily near Cambrai.  
March 29—General Foch named commander in chief of the Allied armies.  
April 22—Zeebrugge blocked by British.  
May 27—German offensive forced Allies back to within forty miles of Paris. Germans reached the Marne.  
July 18—Americans and French defeated Germans in the Second Battle of the Marne.  
September 3—Germans began flight from France, Allies advancing on 100-mile front.  
September 13—Americans and French under Pershing eliminated St. Mihiel salient.  
September 19—Allies smashed Hindenburg line.  
September 26—United States troops launched Argonne drive.  
September 30—Bulgaria surrendered.  
October 6—Germans sued for peace.  
October 28—Allies routed Austrians on the Piave.  
November 4—Austria-Hungary surrendered.  
November 7—Americans took Sedan. German revolution began.  
November 9—Kaiser Wilhelm abdicated.  
November 11—Allied-German armistice ended the war at 11 a. m.  
November 12—Emperor Charles abdicated.  
December 3—Armies of occupation reached the Rhine.
- 1919  
February 14—Formal opening of the peace conference.  
June 28—Peace treaty signed at Paris.

### The Cost in Dollars



TOTAL EXPENDITURES \$186,000,000,000  
Billions of dollars spent by each nation for direct war expenses to the spring of 1919.

### The Burden of Debt



(All the diagrams on this page are from the statistical summary issued by the War Department.)

## The Part Played by the United States in the Great War

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The efforts made and the results achieved by the United States in the war are presented in graphic form in a booklet just issued by the War Department under the title, "The War With Germany—A Statistical Summary." The booklet, which is illustrated with numerous maps and diagrams, was prepared by Colonel Leonard P. Ayres, of the General Staff, under instructions from Secretary Baker.

The total cost of the war to the United States, it is shown, was \$21,850,000,000 up to April 30, 1919, or more than \$1,000,000 an hour. Of this amount \$13,930,000,000 is charged to the army.

At the time of her greatest military strength America had 4,800,000 men under arms in the army, navy and marine corps. The army alone attained a maximum strength of 4,000,000. The men who went overseas numbered 2,086,000, and those who saw active fighting in France were 1,390,000. The total registration for the draft was 24,234,021 and the total draft inducible was 2,810,296. The greatest number inducted in one month was 400,000. The shipment of 306,000 men to Europe in a single month represented the highest achievement of the ocean transport service. This record has been surpassed in bringing the troops home, 335,000 having been returned in a month.

The American troops fought in thirteen battles, by far the most important of which was the Argonne-Meuse struggle, which lasted forty-seven days and in which 1,200,000 were engaged. Our casualties were 120,000, or 10 per cent of those who took part in the fight.

In the war with Germany the United States raised twice as many men as did the Northern States in the Civil War, but only half as many in proportion to the population. In this way the recruiting cost was one-twentieth of that in the Civil War.

The British sent more men to France in their first year of war than America did in her first year, but it took England three years to reach a strength of 2,000,000 men in France, while the United States accomplished it in one-half of that time.

Of every 100 men who served in the American army ten were National Guardsmen, thirteen were regulars and seventy-seven were in the National Army, or would have been if the services had not been consolidated.

In the physical examinations the States of the Middle West made the best showing. Country boys did better than city boys, whites better than negroes and native born better than foreign born. In this connection Colonel Ayres says:

"These differences are so considerable that 100,000 country boys would furnish for the military service 4,700 more soldiers than would an equal number of city boys. Similarly, 100,000 whites would furnish 1,240 more soldiers than would an equal number of colored. Finally, 100,000 native born would yield 3,500 more soldiers than would a like number of foreign born. The importance of these differences may be appreciated by noting that 3,500 men is equivalent to an infantry regiment at full war strength.

Regarding officers, he says: "About 200,000 commissioned officers were required for the army. Of this number, less than 9,000 were in the regular army at the beginning of the war. Of these, 5,791 were regulars and 3,199 were officers of the National Guard in the Federal service. Diagram 6 shows with approximate accuracy the sources of the commissioned strength of the army.

"The figures show that of every six officers one had previous military training in the Regular Army, the National Guard, or the ranks. Three received the training for their commissions in the officers' training camps. The other two went from civilian life into the army with little or no military training. In this last group the majority were physicians, a few of them were ministers, and most of the rest were men of special business or technical equipment, who were taken into the supply services or staff corps."

The average American soldier who fought in France had six months of training in the United States, two months overseas before entering the line and one month in a quiet sector of the front before going into battle.

Most of the soldiers received their training in infantry divisions, which are the typical American combat units and consist of about 1,000 officers and 27,000 men. Forty-two divisions in all were sent to France. Two-thirds of the line officers got their training in the officers' training camps in the United States.

One chapter is devoted to the transportation of the troops overseas. Half a million of the force of more than 2,000,000 men which the United States sent to Europe went over in the thirteen months of the war and 1,500,000 in the last six months.

Most of the troops embarked at the port of New York. About half of them landed in England and the other half in France. Out of every 100 Americans who went over 49 went in British ships, 45 in American ships, 3 in Italian ships, 2 in French ships and 1 in Russian shipping under British control.

The troops averaged one complete trip every thirty-five days and by cargo ships one complete trip every seven days. The cargo fleet was almost exclusively American. It reached a maximum size of 2,500,000 deadweight tons and carried to Europe about 7,000,000 tons of cargo.

The greatest troop carrier among all the ships has been the Leviathan, which landed 12,000 men, or the equivalent of a German division, in France every month. The fastest transports have been the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific, which have made complete turnarounds, taken on new cargo and started back again in nineteen days.

There is an interesting chapter on food clothing and equipment. The problems of feeding and clothing the army were difficult, it is pointed out, because of the immense quantities involved rather than because of the difficulty of manufacturing the articles needed. The requirements for some kinds of clothing for the army were more than twice as great as the total pre-war American production of the same articles. The government had, therefore, to commandeer at the war the production of some of the staple articles in the United States and control production in all its stages.

The distribution of supplies in the expeditionary forces required the creation of the Service of Supply, to which one-fourth of all the troops who went overseas were assigned. The army in France always had enough food and clothing.

American engineers built in France eighty-three new ship berths, 1,000 miles of standard gauge railroad track and 588 miles of narrow gauge track. The Signal Corps strung 10,000 miles of telephone and telegraph wire. Construction projects in the United States cost twice as much as the Panama Canal and construction overseas was on nearly as large a scale.

The total production of Springfield and Enfield rifles up to the signing of the armistice was over 2,500,000. The production of rifle ammunition amounted to over 3,500,000,000 rounds, of which 1,500,000,000 were shipped overseas.

Machine Guns Increased. The number of American machine guns produced to the end of 1918 was 227,000. In 1912 the allowance in 9,000.

American army was four machine guns per regiment. The present army plans provide for an equipment of 336 machine guns per regiment, or eighty-four times as many. During the war the Browning automatic rifle and the Browning machine gun were developed, and put into common use in the final battles in France. The Browning machine guns are believed to be more effective than the corresponding weapons used in any other army.

When war was declared the United States had sufficient light artillery to equip an army of 500,000 men, and shortly found itself confronted with the problem of preparing to equip 5,000,000 men. To meet the situation it was decided in June, 1917, to allot our guns to training purposes and to equip our forces in France with artillery conforming to the French and British standard calibres. It was arranged that we should purchase from the French and British the artillery needed for our first divisions and replace them in return equivalent amounts of steel, copper and other raw materials so that they could either manufacture guns for us in their own factories or give us guns out of their stocks and replace them by new ones made from our materials.

At the end of April, 1919, the number of complete artillery units produced in American plants was more than 3,000, or equal to all those produced during the war. The number of rounds of complete artillery ammunition produced in American plants was in excess of 20,000,000, as compared with 10,000,000 rounds secured from the French and British. In the first twenty months after the declaration of war by each country, the British did better than we did in the production of light artillery and we excelled them in producing heavy artillery and both light and heavy ammunition.

Fought With U. S. Powder. So far as the Allies were concerned, the European war was, in large measure, fought with American powder and high explosives. At the end of the war American production of smokeless powder was 45 per cent greater than that of the French and British production combined. At the end of the war the American production of high explosives was 40 per cent greater than Great Britain's and nearly double that of France. During the war America produced 10,000 tons of gas, much of which was sold to the French and British.

Out of every hundred days that our combat divisions were in line in France they were supported by their own artillery for seventy-five days, by British artillery for five days and by French for one and a half days. Of the remaining eighteen and a half days that they were in line without artillery, eighteen days were in quiet sectors, and only one-half of one day in each hundred was in active sectors. In round numbers, we had in France 3,500 pieces of artillery, of which nearly 500 were made in America, and we used on the firing line 2,250 pieces, of which over 100 were made in America. The chapter on airplanes, motors and

balloons shows that the United States, starting with an equipment of fifty-five training planes, all but four of which were classed as obsolete, developed an air fighting force of forty-five squadrons, with an equipment of 740 planes. The total personnel of the air service increased from 1,200 at the outbreak of the war to 200,000 at its close.

The DeHavilland observation and day bombing plane was the only plane the United States put into quantity production. Before the signing of the armistice, 13,574 of these engines had been completed, 4,435 shipped to the expeditionary forces and 1,025 delivered to the Allies.

American air squadrons played important roles in the battles of Chateau Thierry, St. Mihiel and the Meuse-Argonne. They brought down in combat 755 enemy planes, while their own losses of planes numbered only 357.

In the chapter on "Two Hundred Days of Battle" it is stated that two out of every three American soldiers who reached France took part in battle. From the middle of August, 1918, until the end of the war, the American divisions held during the greater part of the time a front longer than that held by the British. In October they held 101 miles of line, or 33 per cent of the entire Western front.

On April 1 the Germans had a superiority of 324,000 in rifle strength in June, however, on account of the American arrivals, the Allied strength exceeded that of the Germans, and in November was more than 600,000 above it.

In the battle of St. Mihiel 550,000 Americans were engaged, as compared

with about 100,000 on the Northern side in the Battle of Gettysburg. The artillery fired more than 1,000,000 shells in four hours, which is the most intense concentration of artillery fire recorded in history.

The closing chapters are devoted to health and casualties and the financial cost of the war.

Two Lost in Each 100. Of every 100 American soldiers and sailors who served in the war, two were killed or died of disease. The total deaths of all nations were greater than all the deaths in all the wars in the previous 100 years. The number of American lives lost was 122,500, of which about 10,000 were in the navy.

In the American army the casualty rate in the infantry was higher than that in any other service, and that for officers was higher than that for enlisted men. For every man killed in battle, seven were wounded. Pneumonia killed more soldiers than were killed in battle. Meningitis was the next most serious disease.

The money expended by the United States in the war was sufficient to carry on the Revolutionary War continuously for more than 1,000 years at the rate of expenditure which that war actually involved. Although the army expenditures were less than two-thirds of our total war costs, they were nearly equal to the value of all the gold produced in the world, from the discovery of America up to the outbreak of the European war.

The total war costs of all nations were about \$186,000,000,000, of which the Allies and the United States spent two-thirds and the enemy one-third. The United States spent about one-eighth of the entire cost of the war and something less than one-fifth of the expenditures of the Allied side.

In 1883 the Triple Alliance concluded with Austria-Hungary and Italy confirmed Germany's position as leading continental power. In 1914 Germany entered the world of colonial empires, much against the better conviction of Bismarck, who always emphasized Germany's character as a Continental power. But the founder of German unity was in 1890, eliminated by the youthful Emperor Wilhelm II, who decided to use his own judgment. In 1894 the programme of a powerful navy was initiated. However, Germany's ambitions to become a leading naval as well as military power succeeded in bringing together the ancient rivals, England and France, and the two powers entered the world of colonial empires, much against the better conviction of Bismarck, who always emphasized Germany's character as a Continental power. But the founder of German unity was in 1890, eliminated by the youthful Emperor Wilhelm II, who decided to use his own judgment. In 1894 the programme of a powerful navy was initiated. 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